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WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1912.

Yoshihito.

Having anticipated the metropolitan press on the subject of the career of and marvelous reforms achieved by the Mikado, Mutsuhito, who died Monday, on the day his illness took an alarming turn last week, the real issue to-day is this: "Will the death of Mutsuhito and the ascension to the throne of Nippon by his third son, Crown Prince Yoshihito, affect the possibility of war between the two countries?"

We answer this, that to begin with there never was the slightest chance of war, despite the Hobson bugaboo and naval armaments. And it is not likely that the son picked out by the dead Mikado to succeed him will discard his father's policies, a diplomacy that made Japan—a benighted medieval land a short forty years ago—one of the most modern and foremost nations of the world.

Had Mutsuhito had the slightest reason for anticipating that Yoshihito would turn out a reactionary, an Asiatic despot, an enemy to progress and civilization, that he would retard Japan's commercial and political progress, he would have picked another to succeed him, for it was in his power to do so.

The very fact that he made his third son his successor is sufficient for the Occident that present peaceful relations will prevail. The one national arch-enemy, Russia, has been turned into an ally—one of the last achievements of the dead Emperor, who knew that his end was near.

Yoshihito will follow his great father's policy and the wise counsel of the great men with whom Mutsuhito had been smart enough to surround himself.

Light On Rosenthal Murder.

Just two weeks after the assassination of a gambler who had threatened to become an informer and to involve certain members of the New York police force in his revelation, the discouraged citizens of that metropolis have the satisfaction of knowing that something has been done in the case. It is only fair to say that the credit belongs to the New York District Attorney, who acted with vigor and dispatch despite threatening letters. There is light at last. In view of the arrest of Police Lieut. Becker and one of his intimates, the former charged by the grand jury with the murder of Rosenthal, the city has cause to be satisfied that justice will be done, no matter how "high up" the culprits or instigators.

Becker was at his desk and in uniform when arrested, and had to beg off long enough to change his apparel, so as not to place the additional humiliation upon the force of appearing before the committing magistrate in the garb of a peace officer. This extra humiliation might have been spared the Empire City of the nation had not Mayor Gaynor been stubborn and refused the demand of the people that Becker be suspended from duty pending the investigation of that atrocious crime, involving the police. It is truly remarkable how pervasive an otherwise upright and honest man like Gaynor can be when led to believe that any criticism of the police is a malicious attack upon his personal integrity.

It is plain that the New York police have been purposely blind in this case. The assassination took place in a brilliantly lighted street with several policemen close by, and yet the murderers in leisurely manner slipped away, and none of the many tenderfoot policemen as much as got the number of the taxicab used in the get-away. It is not our intention to try the accused police lieutenant before the court has spoken. He is entitled to a suspension of popular judgment. How conclusive the evidence of the three men may be, who charge him with forcing them to do murder, is not yet clear. But whether he is guilty or not, the fact remains that the attitude of the New York police toward the demand for the fullest investigation has been shameful.

An Unsafe Leader.

Can't you hear in the distance the dying groans of the Bull Moose? The noise sent by a number of "insurgent" Senators to Theodore Roosevelt has borne out fully the prophecy of this paper that there will be no third party in the overwhelming awe and fear inspiring sense so vociferously proclaimed by the egotist of Sagamore Hill, whose aspirations to be President of the United States for the third time are fated to meet the most crushing defeat ever administered a candidate for this high office.

No man in an enlightened, in a civilized, in a free country, can arrogate to himself the right to dictate policies and

outline a party's future career. None of the distinguished leaders in or out of the White House, the great Lincoln included, ever has attempted to do such a thing, to so ignore the rights of his free-born fellow-men. But this is exactly what Roosevelt has been doing ever since his delegates were ousted "for cause" from having seat and vote at the Republican National Convention.

Time was when Mr. Roosevelt was one of the most popular men in the country. Even to-day he has a large following, but a great many of those who believed him to be the incarnation of all that stood for the highest American principles have turned from him, have condemned him for his selfish, anti-democratic actions.

We agree with those of our contemporaries who do not go as far as Henry Watterson, who proclaims loudly in his paper that Roosevelt is insane, but we are satisfied that he is possessed of an overwhelming and overbearing desire for power, for autocratic authority. We also say that any one with these characteristics and ambitions is absolutely unsafe, is dangerous to lead any nation.

Underlying his desire for the Presidency is his fierce enmity of Mr. Taft, who, if he had carried out all of the third term's policies, would have plunged the country into difficulties. Subsequent developments have proven the wisdom of his course. The man who is trying to secure his successor's seat, actuated by personal animosity, ought not and will not be trusted with the destinies of our great nation.

Whatever Democrats may charge against the Republican party, they will welcome everywhere the repudiation of Theodore Roosevelt. We said it before the Senators sent their ultimatum to him, we repeated it then, and to-day we reiterate. It spells "Finis."

Revivifying the South.

The Southern Commercial Congress, which does so much for the advancement of the interests of the new South, has been successful in having added to the Democratic national platform a plank advocating co-operation of agricultural finance and vocational education. The same association has a committee on agricultural finance, which will assist in securing the Congressional commission that next spring may go abroad to study European methods of agricultural finance. That this body can learn a great deal, especially in France, as to how to aid the farmer with loans, coming direct from the government, until his crop is gathered, and at a ridiculously low rate of interest, we have elucidated in these columns before.

The next convention of the Southern Commercial Congress is to take place at Mobile in September, 1913, at the time when the Panama Canal is supposed to be ready for business. Between now and that meeting it is planned to make a study of the relation of the South and the United States to the Panama Canal, the Latin-American republics, and the commerce of the world. It is intended to have our little sister republics get into direct touch with the Southern Congress in the study of commerce conditions and to be represented at the Mobile convention. Work done in foreign countries will be elucidated from papers read by their representatives.

There is another feature of the progress and activity of the Southern Congress. As Washington is the center of tourist travel in this country, it is proposed to have the Latin-American republics have their permanent exhibits of their products, together with maps, charts, and literature, under the auspices of the Southern Commercial Congress, along with the exhibits of the sixteen States of our own South. The Southern Congress has succeeded in securing the co-operation of the State Department to this plan.

The work of the Southern Commercial Congress for the industrial, educational, and commercial development of the South is becoming more and more recognized, and the time is not far when the "new" South will be one of the leading factors of the industries and manufacturing interests of the nation.

According to Col. Roosevelt, no good will come from a substitution of one set of bosses for another. What he wants is "one boss," and that one Col. Roosevelt.

A minister out in Colorado says that old maids retard the progress of the world. What we should like to see is the "old maid" who agrees with the pastor.

While at the business of bolting, Roosevelt, it counted out at the November polls, might as well go about setting up another republic.

There is a chance to hear from Burns or the dictatorship in this latest municipal scandal at Detroit.

The passage of the new Federal excise bill in the United States Senate has set a number of patriots thinking how to stop governmental extravagance by concealing the amount of their incomes.

The Thaw case proves that it is getting harder to convince the courts that homicidal mania is transitory. Insanity defense may thus lose its popularity.

England is withdrawing the Panama Canal protest. Bluff didn't work?

Candidates in seclusion, writing their keynote speeches of acceptance, accounts for the political calm of these days.

It is a difficult thing to fix up a China cabinet (at Peking) that will not break.

Men are divided in two classes: Those who have machines and those who are machines.

The Federal pure food board has put the ban on absinthe. Better eliminate all absinthe drinkers as undesirable.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

ONE VIEW OF IT.
My outfit cost me quite a whack
As you may well surmise.
I bought a most expensive rod
And forty kinds of flies.

My railroad journey set me back
A hundred more or less.
For I forsook the beaten track
And sought the wilderness.

I'm ready for the booby hatch
Beyond a bit of doubt.
I spent 600 plagues to catch
A dollar's worth of trout.

Uncle Pennywise Says:
It requires some thought to divide an estate equitably between the lawyers and the heirs.

Style in Crime.
"Fashionable change."
"What now?"
"It used to be that a woman who killed anybody was always an actress. Now she's a clubwoman."

July 31 in History.
July 31, 1606—William Tell tries his luck at a seaside shooting-gallery, and wins all the man's claps.

July 31, 1859—Queen Elizabeth appears in a peacock shirt waist, the first ever seen at court.

A Similar Tale.
"Uncle, tell me about All Baba and the forty thieves."
"I do not remember that story. But I will, if you like, tell you about my European trip and the forty hotel keepers."

Fashion Note.
The fashions have gone under seas, or so one summer man asserts.
He says the mermaids, if you please, are all attired in hobble skirts.

Time to Quit.
"I don't hear you hollering any more about the Camerons."
"Not since that last murder in New York."

A More Serious Loss.
The train puff'd cityward from the summer resort.
"You look dazed," said the first summer girl. "Have you left your heart behind?"

"Left my best parasol," snapped the second summer girl, with a frown.

Make Him Take It.
"What shall we do with a politician who refuses to take his medicine?"
"Guess we'll have to handle him like they do those English suffragettes. Hold his nose and pour it down his throat."

MAKING THEM GOOD.
Gov. Johnson's Method of Telling the People About Legislation.

From the Metropolitan Magazine.
When Johnson was elected Governor of California in 1902 with a progressive Legislature to back him up, there was no single man and no group of men of outstanding leadership in either house who could be depended upon to marshal a great amount of legislation, such as was contemplated in the progressive program, and force it through. Notwithstanding a vast popular triumph, notwithstanding the unselfishness and ripe sagacity with which plans were formed, the progressive party might have stumbled into failure but for the rare qualities of statesmanship unexpectedly developed by Gov. Johnson.

He sensed the danger instantly, indeed, was on the lookout for such a contingency. He declared that the platform promises to the people must be kept, declared that he was personally pledged to see that they were kept, declared further that he would personally hold the Legislature responsible for the keeping of them. No evading of the issues, no covering of tracks, he affirmed that he would go back to the people with a record of what the Legislature had done, and call the roll of each man before his own constituents on very issue presented to the Legislature. This statement, uttered with all the conviction of Johnson's soul, had a marvelous effect. He did not say, "You must do this or I will veto your bills, or withhold patronage"—or anything of the sort. He said "You must do this or I will tell the people." Here he got the key to the marvelous power that Johnson wielded to-day in California. His campaign was made for and in behalf of the people. He was chosen to do what he promised to do by the people. He is operative to a service of the people to-day, and carrying the results back to them through the public prints in open letters and printed reports, as well as by words of mouth. His reasons are always frankly given.

When the Legislature adjourned it left a record of achievement that is monumental. The statement is freely made that the people would not have been so enamored of him in any ten previous Legislatures.

PERTINENT AND IMPERTINENT.
From the Boston Globe.

If it cost \$50,000 to elect Mr. Taft in 1908, as Mr. Hitchcock says, how much will it cost to elect him this year?

From the Philadelphia Press.

However, the British and German naval programmes are great business for the armament works—and maybe that has something to do with the situation.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

The Caesar of Russia and the King of Spain read about Premier Asquith's daily encounters with the suffragette made and became so tired of the task of dodging an occasional bomb.

From the Chicago Examiner.

"Any way," says Mutsuhito's niece, "that Tiansh, the daughter of Shansan, is to wed Billie, the son of Kooth."

"Yes," replied Asapa, the daughter of Megogo. "The idea! Why, he is young enough to be her great-grandfather!"

From the Louisville Post.

Does not Chicago's haste to claim that her women were the first to substitute socks for stockings tend to confirm a certain charge against the Chicago girl? Men's shirts are larger, you know.

From the Sacramento Bee.

The Mikado has survived the opera of the same name a long time. May he keep on surviving it!

From the San Francisco Call.

British shipping, which is protected already by subvention, is not alarmed, but the Canadian railroads have become agitated over the proposition to exclude inland carrying lines maintaining fleets of ships from the canal.

Gossip in Olden Time.

From Judge's Library.

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DARROW AGAIN ON WITNESS STAND

Attorney Defends His Transactions And Lays Bare Secrets of McManama Defense.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 30.—Telling a story bristling with sensational features, layoff bare inner secrets of the McManama defense hitherto untold, and denouncing absolutely and unqualifyingly that he had ever entered into an arrangement with Bert Franklin or furnished money to the detective with which to corrupt McManama jurors, Clarence S. Darrow completed his second day on the witness stand in his own behalf to-day. He had not finished his direct testimony when court adjourned at 5 o'clock, and will resume the stand to-morrow morning. At one time during his narrative, concerning the negotiations for the settlement of the McManama case, he choked with emotion, and his eyes filled with tears as he told of the conference between himself and colleagues, in which he decided to let Bert Franklin plead guilty, if that should be necessary to a settlement, in spite of his perfect understanding that union labor would blame him.

It is probable that Darrow's testimony will not run far into the day to-morrow. Assistant Attorney Ford will conduct the cross-examination, and it is probable that Darrow will be on the stand at least two or three days longer.

CADETS GET NEW TRIAL.

Bill Favorably Reported By House Committee Gives Authority.

Four West Point cadets, Ralph I. Sasse, E. H. Freeland, T. D. Simpkins, and J. D. Christian, court-martialed last August and later dismissed by President Taft for having drunk liquor on the Academy grounds, are granted a new trial, by a bill favorably reported yesterday by the House Military Affairs Committee. The bill authorizes President Taft to reinstate the court and inflict lesser punishment, in accordance with a new regulation of which the West Point superintendent is ignorant when the cadets were discharged.

LAYLIN'S NAME TO SENATE.

President Taft Completes List of "Ohio Appointments."

President Taft completed to-day his series of appointments of Ohio Republicans to important Federal offices, when he sent to the Senate the nomination of Lewis A. Laylin to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Mr. Laylin's name appeared on the state list of eligibles a fortnight ago, but the nomination was held up pending his acceptance, which depended upon certain political developments in the original state which has since occurred. Mr. Laylin, who has been chairman of the Ohio State Central Committee, will succeed to the office vacated two weeks ago by Carl Thompson, who was appointed secretary to the President. Laylin, a former Representative in Congress from Ohio, has also taken up his duties as special counselor to the Controller of the Treasury. The only other appointment in the original state which has not been developed is that of Grandville Mooney, to whom the President offered the position of his assistant private secretary. Mr. Mooney declined on account of business reasons.

MAY DROP IMPEACHMENT.

House Committee Report Favorable to Dropping Hanford Case.

The House Judiciary Committee yesterday decided to report in favor of discontinuing impeachment proceedings against Judge Cornelius Hanford, of Seattle, whose resignation is now in the hands of the President. Mr. Taft announced that he would not act on Judge Hanford's resignation for the present. The Judiciary Committee took the view that the President's decision not to act immediately on Judge Hanford's resignation was out of courtesy to the House and in view of the fact that the report of the subcommittee which investigated the charges brought against Judge Hanford in Seattle, was considered at today's meeting.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

Senator Burton Talks For Four Hours on Subject in Senate.

Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio spoke for four hours in the Senate yesterday on the causes for the high cost of living. The speech showed great research into economic subjects, and will be well received by the Republican party as a campaign document.

Just before Senator Burton took the floor, Senator Myers of Montana called up a veto message of the President, disapproving a bill for the payment of certain claims for labor and material furnished by citizens of Montana and Wyoming to contractors at work on the Shoshone reclamation project in Wyoming. The contractors failed and the government took over the contract to complete it. The bill proposed to make the claims for labor and supplies preferred claims. The President vetoed it on the advice of Secretary Fisher, of the Interior Department, on the ground that it was setting a precedent and would work a discrimination in favor of these particular creditors and against the general public. The message led to a debate that lasted more than two hours, when the subject was laid aside until to-day to permit Senator Burton to make his speech.

The day in the Senate closed with a brief executive session devoted to confirming nominations, most of which were of minor importance and uncontested.

Crier Cries in Vain For Pay.

The United States government has obtained some court crying for which it refuses to pay. H. M. Calderwood, of Phoenix, Ariz., the regular crier in the Federal Court there, was ill for several days recently and he had some one else take his place as crier during his absence.

The Controller of the Treasury decided yesterday that since Calderwood is a per diem employee he is not entitled to pay when not actually at work, and since Calderwood had no authority of law for employing a substitute the government will not pay him either.

FUNNYBIRDS.

One patent to every 155 inhabitants is a record that Washington holds, according to statistics prepared by a citizen of Montclair, N. J.

Montclair has more inventions in proportion to population than any other city in the United States, possibly in the world. The Montclair citizen declares. One patent to every 27 inhabitants, he calculates.

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RECOVER MONEY FROM REFINERIES

Nearly \$250,000 Paid to the Government By Philadelphia Sugar Company.

Nearly \$250,000 has been recovered by the government from Philadelphia sugar companies, as the result of the investigation into the sugar frauds. The entire shortage has been made good, and since no criminal intent on the part of officials of the company has been found, there will be no prosecutions. This announcement was made yesterday by Acting Secretary of the Treasury Curtis, following a conference on the subject with Attorney General Wickham. In the statement it was said that the investigations into these frauds, which have been conducted for more than a year by the two departments, which went back over the records for a period of seventeen years, disclosed claims against the Philadelphia sugar companies for losses to the customs revenue, which were caused by the most part, by the short weighing of imported raw sugars and by illegal collections of drawbacks upon exportations of sirups. These claims have been settled by payments into the Treasury by the companies. The W. J. McCahan Sugar Refining Company paid \$100,000; the Franklin Sugar Refining Company paid \$124,382.20, and a release from liabilities arising from excessive collections of drawback duties on sugars imported at Philadelphia and New York amounting to \$25,000.

The Franklin Sugar Refining Company included in its settlement the claims against itself and the Sprockels Sugar Refining Company, both companies having operated virtually as one under the so-called trust.

Lax Discipline Caused Fraud.

The investigation was conducted by H. M. Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney of New York. The investigators went back in their records to the time of the reimportation of duty on raw sugar by the Wilson act in 1894. The investigation was conducted before two different grand juries, neither of which found an indictment, there being disclosed no fraud warranting the institution of a criminal proceeding. The short-weighting frauds at the McCahan refinery were considered since 1895 and at the Sprockels refinery since 1905. The Franklin refinery was closed down in 1907, and has not since been operated. The findings of the grand jury failed to show evidence that the officers or directors of any of the companies or any of the higher officials in the customs service were participants in the frauds, or that there was any bribery of government officials. The frauds are accounted for largely because of lax discipline. This, according to the Treasury Department statement, made it possible for the refinery employees to get the better of the government agents. Possibilities for such further irregularities have been eliminated. The methods of weighing sugar will be improved by the installation of automatic electric scales.

Agents of that department, under the direction of United States Attorney Wickham at New York, had been in the field for some time taking testimony at various places, particularly on the Pacific Coast, in connection with the case of the Sprockels companies, operating in California, entered into voluntary dissolution some time ago, and it is thought that other subsidiary companies of the American Refining Company will be likewise before proceedings are pushed against them in court.

PROBATE COURT BUSY.

Several Wills Are Filed for Action Before Body.

Mary Ann Quarles was named as sole beneficiary and executrix in the will of Mary Holmes, dated April 17, 1900, and filed for probate yesterday.

Harriet Jekel, a widow, and Annie C. Cultrini, a widow, are named as the beneficiaries of the estate of Charlotte J. Woods. The estate is left in trust to Frank P. Heeside, who is also named as executor.

A will of Frank D. Johns, dated February 2, 1900, and modified by a codicil dated July 11, 1911, leaves a bequest of \$2,000 to Catherine Greenleaf, and directs that the remaining estate go to Henry S. Greenleaf, George H. Greenleaf, and Edith L. G. Page. J. Holdsworth Gordon is named as executor, and directs that the remaining estate go to Henry S. Greenleaf and Edward Casselman be paid \$50 each.

TREES ARE SAFE, OFFICIALS SAY.

Timely Use of Spray Prevents Bugs' Destructive Work.

Trees which line the streets and avenues of Washington are safe from the ravages of pests, according to a statement made in the superintendent's office, Division of Trees and Parks, yesterday. The aim last week of the tussock moth, which has been especially abundant this year, but thorough work has prevented the bugs from doing any considerable harm.

While the caterpillars are at work, the trees are sprayed with a solution of arsenate of lead. The deluded caterpillars think this is some kind of a salad dressing, served on his favorite leaf diet, but the first he takes is his last one. Then and there he falls down.

When the surviving caterpillars have retired into their cocoons to become moths, men from the Trees and Parks Division climb into the trees and destroy each cocoon with a painter's torch.

The tussock moth is a prominent nuisance because he likes to perch on the trees along Pennsylvania Avenue and other busy streets. Whether he does this to watch the girls go by, or because the heat reflected from the sidewalks is congenial to him, is not known. But at any rate he has been effectively removed for the year.

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6th and N. Y. Ave. N. W. Washington, D. C.

Not a Game of Blind Man's Buff

When you come here to buy lumber—we do not hurry you up—get your order—and then get rid of you as soon as possible. If you have time we always like to have you go out into our yards and see the quality of the lumber you are buying before you pay for it. We are not conducting a game of "Blind Man's Buff."